

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

is improper.”); May 9, 2024 Hr. Tr. at 10-11 (“[I]t’s your private settlement. . . . [I]t’s private and I’m not involved in it.”). As a result, the motions seek relief that cannot be ordered.¹

Second, although the Moving Plaintiffs cannot amend the MSA or participate in the Settlement Program (unless they experienced a Qualifying Injury), the MSA does not prevent them from pursuing their claims if they so choose. Only those individuals who participate in the Settlement Program are releasing their personal injury claims. If the Moving Plaintiffs wish to continue to pursue their claims, they may do so, subject to compliance with the Court’s Orders. (*E.g.*, ECF No. 2769.)

Finally, contrary to the Moving Plaintiffs’ mistaken assertions, there was nothing “arbitrary,” “inexplicabl[e],” or unfair about the exclusion of certain injuries from the list of Qualifying Injuries. (ECF Nos. 2780, at 2, 4, and 2797, at 15-16.) The Qualifying Injuries include all of the injuries Plaintiffs’ Negotiating Counsel determined could have been sustained, including on a Rule 702 challenge. After about two-and-a-half years of extensive litigation, discovery, and investigation, Plaintiffs’ Negotiating Counsel determined that the remaining injuries lacked expert or scientific support. Thus, all Non-Qualifying Injuries were intentionally excluded from the Settlement Program not because of anything “arbitrary” or “inexplicabl[e],” but because of the well-informed belief that claims based on those injuries lack merit and cannot be supported, including for causation purposes.

CONCLUSION

The Motions should be denied.

¹ The relief sought by the *pro se* plaintiff, including to vacate the Docket Management and Identification Orders “until a final fairness hearing” to consider “objections to certification of a proposed class,” is based entirely on his misimpression that the MSA is a class-wide settlement subject to Rule 23. (ECF No. 2797, at 13-17.)

Dated: June 4, 2024

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